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## OFFICIAL PAPERS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

## MEMORANDUM ON THE RAINFALL OF JUNE AND JULY

AND

## THE PROBABLE AMOUNT DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1947

## I. WEATHER IN INDIA IN JUNE AND JULY.

*June.*—The monsoon advanced into the Comorin area on the 28th of May with a down-pour of 7" of rain at Colombo ; but its advance further northwards was delayed till the 3rd of June on which day the first onset of monsoon occurred over Malabar. By the next day, the monsoon extended to the south Konkan coast and, upto the 8th, its activity was confined to the Malabar-Kanara coasts, where even heavy precipitation did not occur owing to the feeble character of the monsoon stream. During this period widespread thunderstorms accompanied by heavy rain occurred in Assam and east Bengal. In association with a depression which formed in the north Bay on the 8th and moved into Bengal by the 10th, the Arabian Sea monsoon strengthened along the Malabar-Kanara coast and extended into the South Deccan while the Bay monsoon was also drawn up into Bengal and Chota Nagpur and between the 9th and 12th fairly widespread rain fell over the region from the south Konkan to Chota Nagpur with locally heavy amounts in Malabar, Kanara and Chota Nagpur. For a week thereafter the monsoon activity was confined to Malabar, east Bengal and Assam while the weather was more or less dry over the rest of the country except in Kashmir and the Punjab hills where fairly widespread thundershowers occurred on two days in association with two western disturbances. During this period some heavy downpours occurred in lower Assam and southeast Bengal causing disastrous floods in the Sylhet and neighbouring districts. During the next week the Bay branch of the monsoon withdrew even from Bengal and Assam, so that the rainfall was in large defect over most parts of the country except the south Deccan and Malabar.

A depression formed in the north Bay on the 24th morning, intensified into a cyclonic storm and crossing coast south of Balasore on the 27th moved northwestwards and filled up by 30th. It served to usher in the Bay monsoon into northeast India, the central parts of the country and the east United Provinces and also stimulated the Arabian Sea branch which was drawn into the Deccan and the interior of the country. Consequently on the last four days of the month, fairly widespread rain with locally heavy falls occurred in Malabar, the south Konkan, Orissa, the Central Provinces, Central India and the east United Provinces.

The Chief features of the monsoon in June were thus ;

- (1) Its general feeble character excepting towards the end of the month ;

- (2) its failure to advance into the interior of the country till the last week ; and
- (3) the consequent large defect of rainfall in northwest India outside Kashmir and moderate to large defect elsewhere over the country excepting northeast India and the South Peninsula.

Averaged over the plains rainfall during June was in defect by 31 per cent.

*July.*—The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon which had extended into the interior of the country in association with the cyclonic storm of the last week of June continued to be active and advanced further eastwards under the influence of land depression which formed over the northeast Central Provinces on the 1st of July and moving westwards filled up over the west Central Provinces. During the first ten days of July, rainfall was, therefore, widespread over the entire country excluding northwest India and the eastern divisions of the south Peninsula and locally heavy rain fell in the central parts of the country the east United Provinces, Assam and Bengal from the 6th to 10th. During this period the Arabian Sea current was serving northeast India instead of the usual Bay current. With the advent of a fresh pulse, the monsoon strengthened in the north Bay on the 10th and a depression formed in the head of the Bay. Its subsequent intensification and movement upto west Central India served to revive the Bay monsoon in northeast India and the Gangetic valley and to further strengthen the Arabian Sea branch. Another depression that formed in the north Bay on the 15th crossed coast south of Chandbali and moved as a shallow 'low' to east Central India where it persisted till the 22nd. Under its influence, both the branches of the monsoon remained active over the country giving well distributed moderate to heavy rain outside of northwest India and the southeastern divisions of the Peninsula from the 15th to 22nd. Monsoon was vigorous along the Konkan from the 15th to 20th and very heavy rain fell in the Konkan, Gujarat, east Rajputana, the southern divisions of the United Provinces and in the near Central India. After the 22nd, there was a marked weakening of both the branches of the monsoon ; but the Bay Branch strengthened once again under the influence of a shallow low which formed over Chota Nagpur on the 26th and moved slightly northwestward before becoming unimportant. Between the 26th and 29th, rainfall was widespread over Central India, the Central Provinces, the east United Provinces and northeast India and locally very heavy in the east and north Central Provinces, west Central India, north Bihar and Bengal. On the last two days of the month rainfall was mainly confined to northeast India, the sub-montane regions of the United Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar.

The total rainfall in July was in slight to moderate excess in Assam, Bengal, Bihar the east United Provinces, east Central India, the Central Provinces and Berar, the Konkan, southeast Madras and the north Madras coast. Rainfall was normal in the west United Provinces, Kashmir, the Deccan, Mysore and Malabar. It was in slight to moderate defect in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, Gujarat and west Central India and in large defect elsewhere. Averaged over the plains, rainfall was normal.

*June and July combined.*—The monsoon appeared over Malabar on the usual date in June, but was feeble during the first three weeks and did not advance into the interior of the country except for a short period. Though there was an increased activity of the monsoon in the country during the last week, the rainfall in June was in large defect in northwest India, Gujarat and the west United Provinces and in moderate defect elsewhere except in northeast India, the south Peninsula and Kashmir where the rains were normal. The behaviour of the monsoon was very much better in July when all parts of the country excluding the western divisions of northwest India had normal or excess rain, well distributed during the month. Rainfall was particularly heavy in the central parts of the country, southeast Bengal and the east United Provinces. Sind had no rain at all while, in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Provinces and west Rajputana, the rainfall was very scanty.

Considering the two months together, the rainfall was in large defect in the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Baluchistan, west Rajputana, the Punjab and Gujarat, in moderate defect in east Rajputana and west Central India and in slight defect in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the west United Provinces, Berar, Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad Elsewhere it was normal or in slight excess. Averaged over the plains of India, the rainfall of the period was 12 per cent. in defect.

The following table gives for each sub-division and for the Indian area as a whole the total rainfall during the period, its departure from normal and the percentage departure from normal.

Serial No.	Sub-division	Period, June and July		
		Actual	Departure from normal	Percentage departure from normal
1	Bay Islands	40.3	+12.2	+33
2	Assam	36.9	+3.1	+0
3	Bengal	33.4	+0.5	+2
4	Orissa	17.3	-3.1	-15
5	Chota Nagpur	16.2	-5.2	-24
6	Bihar	20.8	-0.8	-4
7	United Provinces, East	20.7	+3.1	+18
8	United Provinces, West	14.0	-3.0	-18
9	Punjab, East and North	4.2	-5.4	-56
10	Punjab, South-West	1.0	-2.5	-71
11	Kashmir	3.5	+0.5	+17
12	North-West Frontier Province	0.1	-2.2	-96
13	Baluchistan	0.2	-1.2	-86
14	Sind	0	-2.9	-100
15	Rajputana, West	0.3	-4.3	-93
16	Rajputana, East	7.7	-4.2	-35
17	Gujarat	6.1	-7.8	-56
18	Central India, West	13.0	-6.4	-33
19	Central India, East	21.6	+0.3	+1
20	Berar	13.8	-1.8	-12
21	Central Provinces, West	26.5	+4.1	+18
22	Central Provinces, East	24.4	0	0
23	Konkan	58.4	-6.0	-9
24	Bombay Deccan	8.5	-2.1	-20
25	Hyderabad, North	9.9	-3.5	-28
26	Hyderabad, South	10.6	-0.4	-4
27	Mysore	6.9	+1.1	+19
28	Malabar	51.6	-2.0	-4
	Madras, South-East	4.4	+0.6	+16
29	Madras Deccan	7.7	+1.2	+18
30	Madras Coast, North	9.4	+0.6	+6
31	Mean of India excluding Bay Islands, Kashmir and Baluchistan.	14.2	-1.9	-12

## 2. CONDITIONS HAVING INFLUENCE ON THE RAINS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1947.

A forecast or rather foreshadowing of the monsoon rainfall of June to September was issued early in June. Recent data have been examined to see if any useful supplementary foreshadowing for the remainder of the season can now be given. The relevant data are the following :—

*Indian Pressure.*—In June pressure was normal throughout the country except in Bombay Presidency and adjoining Deccan and Malabar. Averaged over the plains the pressure departure was  $-0.5$  mb. In July pressure was generally below normal throughout the country. Averaged over the plains the pressure departure in July was  $0.8$  mb. in defect.

*Snow in the mountain regions of northwest India.*—Snowfall reports for June and July from the western Himalayas indicate that a few isolated light falls of snow were observed on high peaks above 10,000 ft. The falls were generally below the average. The accumulations were also below normal.

*Indian Ocean Pressure.*—At Mauritius pressure was in excess by  $0''/013$  in June and in defect by  $0''/033$  in July.

*South Rhodesia Rain.*—Rainfall from October 1946 to April 1947 was in defect by  $13''/1$

*South American Pressure.*—Pressure departures were as follows :—

	Buenos Aires	Cordoba	Santiago
June 1947	$-0.6$ mm.	$-0.9$ mm.	$+0.2$ mm.
July 1947	$+1.5$ mm.	$+2.4$ mm.	$+0.5$ mm.

### 3. INFERENCES FROM THE DATA.

In foreshadowing August and September rainfall in the Peninsula which is taken to consist of Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, the chief factors in the order of decreasing reliability, as judged by the available data, are pressure distribution in India, South Rhodesia rain and Mauritius pressure. This year Indian pressure is moderately unfavourable and South Rhodesia rain and Mauritius pressure very favourable. The statistical analysis indicates that there is a four to one chance that the rainfall will be above 95 per cent. of the average in the Peninsula.

For the Northwest India comprising the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana, the chief factors in the order of decreasing reliability, as judged by the available data, are South American pressure, South Rhodesia rain, Indian pressure and Mauritius pressure. This year Mauritius pressure and South Rhodesia rain are very favourable, South American pressure favourable and Indian pressure indifferent. There is a four to one chance that the rainfall will be above 112 per cent. of the average in North-west India.

### 4. SUMMARY.

The forecasting factors indicate that there is four to one chance that monsoon rainfall during August and September 1947 will be above ninetyfive per cent. of the average in Peninsula and above one hundred and twelve per cent. of the average in Northwest India.

NEW DELHI ;

13th August 1947.

K. R. RAMANATHAN,

Offg. Director General of Observatories.

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Gorton Castle, Si

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from cholera, smallpox, plague and other infectious diseases in districts and towns in India and some of the Indian States during the week ending the 26th July 1947.

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from cholera, smallpox, plague and other infectious diseases in districts and towns in India and some of the Indian States during the week ending the 26th July 1947—contd.

Statistics reported attacks and deaths from cholera, smallpox, plague and other infectious diseases in districts and towns in India and some of the Indian States during the week ending the 26th July, 1947—concl'd.

Statistics of reported attacks and deaths from cholera, smallpox, plague and other infectious diseases in districts and towns in India and some of the Indian States during the week ending the 26th July 1947—*contd.*

INFLUENZA						TYPHOID					
	Cases	Deaths		Cases	Deaths		Cases	Deaths		Cases	Deaths
<i>Western States</i>						<i>Ajmer Merwara (Urban)</i>					
Bhavnagar State	.	.	1	..	..	Ajmer Merwara	.	.	..	3	3
<i>Rajputana States</i>						<i>Western States</i>					
Jodhpur State	.	.	18	..	..	Bhavnagar State	.	.	..	7	..
TYPHUS						<i>Baroda &amp; Gufrat States</i>					
<i>Baluchistan Province</i>						Baroda State	.	.	..	8	1
Quetta Distt.	.	.	1	..	..	Bansda State	.	.	..	1	..
<i>Western States</i>						CEREBROSPINAL FEVER					
Gondal State	.	.	4	..	..	Bombay City	.	.	..	1	..
NEW DELHI 3 (INDIA); <i>The 25th August, 1947.</i>	}		<i>Bombay Presidency</i>						<i>JIVRAJN MEHTA</i> <i>Director General of Health Services.</i>		

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns with a population of over 30,000 in the province of India and some of the Indian States for the week ending the 26th July 1947.

Name of town	Mid-year estimated population (1947)	Births	Birth rate (annual)*	Deaths from :-								Total deaths (all causes)	Death rate (annual)*		
				Cholera	Smallpox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Total deaths (all causes)					
A.—INDIA															
East Punjab				Return not received.											
Delhi province															
Delhi City	632,245	537	44.2	..	3	..	80	5	33	182	14.9				
New Delhi	112,023	32	14.9	..	..	..	3	..	8	25	11.6				
TOTAL	744,268	569	39.8	..	3	..	83	5	41	- 207	14.5				
United Provinces															
Ajmer	38,966	29	44.5	..	..	..	12	..	1	17	26.1				
Almora	421,890	321	39.7	2	..	..	43	19	42	209	25.8				
Bijnore	587,528	308	27.3	2	..	..	86	20	20	220	19.5				
Cawnpore	290,225	419	75.3	..	..	..	..	11	76	173	31.1				
Gorakhpur	299,394	256	46.0	7	..	..	96	30	25	299	53.5				
Kanpur	292,036	220	39.3	1	..	..	3	2	39	84	15.0				
Muzaffarnagar	209,881	153	38.0	..	..	..	42	8	24	99	22.1				
Nainital	162,586	100	32.1	..	1	..	5	10	13	51	16.4				
Nehru Nagar	128,849	97	37.8	..	..	..	16	5	8	37	14.4				
Aligarh	122,600	78	31.9	..	..	..	27	..	3	40	17.0				
Ajmer	122,703	114	48.4	..	..	..	23	8	12	74	31.4				
Amritsar	82,528	99	62.6	..	..	..	22	2	..	40	25.3				
Balrampur	77,125	57	38.5	11	..	..	15	4	9	69	40.6				
Bareilly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Bijnore	55,215	31	20.3	..	..	..	13	3	9	36	34.0				
Bilaspur	100,515	54	28.0	..	1	..	15	12	5	48	24.0				
Burdwan	61,531	71	60.2	..	..	..	15	8	4	50	42.4				
Bulandshahr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Bundelkhand	56,270	52	48.2	..	..	..	15	1	1	23	21.3				
Burdwan	62,030	52	43.1	..	4	..	7	1	2	25	20.7				
Burdwan	59,961	68	59.1	..	..	..	24	5	4	47	40.9				
Burdwan	67,804	99	30.0	3	..	..	9	8	7	41	31.5				
Burdwan	51,580	72	72.8	..	..	..	14	4	4	32	32.4				
Burdwan	49,868	26	27.5	3	..	..	6	..	4	20	21.1				
Burdwan	49,662	29	30.2	..	..	..	9	4	1	18	18.7				
Burdwan	53,984	39	37.7	..	1	..	6	2	1	17	16.4				
Burdwan	43,877	28	33.3	..	..	..	6	1	2	12	14.3				
Burdwan	45,598	47	53.7	..	..	..	12	3	5	35	40.0				
Burdwan	37,973	34	46.7	..	..	..	4	..	..	16	22.0				
Burdwan	50,566	27	27.8	..	..	..	3	..	1	7	7.2				
Burdwan	39,928	36	47.8	..	..	..	13	1	3	21	27.9				
Burdwan	33,752	19	29.4	1	..	..	3	3	1	13	20.1				
Burdwan	45,468	24	27.5	1	..	..	12	3	..	19	21.8				
TOTAL	3,792,372	2,996	41.3	31	7	..	576	176	326	1,882	25.9				
Bihar															
Balrampur	185,851	32	8.9	2	..	..	11	4	..	33	9.2				
Balrampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Balrampur-Nizamat	34,184	1	1.5	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	4.5				
Balrampur	116,129	43	19.2	4	..	..	67	6	..	128	57.3				
Balrampur	55,782	4	9.6	3	..	..	8	1	..	14	13.0				
Balrampur	31,809	8	13.1	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	4.9				
Balrampur	61,102	24	20.8	..	..	..	2	..	..	9	7.8				
Balrampur	74,805	23	16.0	1	..	..	4	1	..	11	7.6				
Balrampur	69,667	6	4.2	..	..	..	3	1	..	5	3.5				
Balrampur	45,138	11	12.6	6	..	..	3	1	..	15	17.2				
Balrampur	99,213	19	9.9	4	..	..	3	1	..	11	5.7				
Balrampur	56,496	36	33.1	2	..	..	31	2	..	52	47.8				
Balrampur	33,276	3	4.5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1.5				
Balrampur	189,859	96	26	..	..	..	3	2	8	37	10.1				
TOTAL	1,053,111	306	15.1	23	1	..	130	20	6	322	15.8				

In the case of those towns in which appreciable changes in population have recently taken place owing to war conditions, the birth death rates shown in this statement are not accurate estimates.

Figures not available.

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases, in towns with a population of over 30,000 in the provinces of India and some of the Indian States for the week ending the 26th July 1947—contd.

Name of town	Mid-year estimated population (1947)	Births	Birth rate (per mille)*	Deaths from—							Total deaths (all causes)
				Cholera	Influenza	Pneumonia	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	
<b>Orissa</b>											
Berhampur	47,202	42	46.2	.	.	.	.	1	7	1	17
Cuttack	80,010	48	31.2	3	.	.	.	7	6	38	2
Puri	43,265	25	30.0	.	.	.	.	3	5	1	29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>170,477</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>3</b>				<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>West Bengal</b>											
Return not received											
<b>Central Provinces</b>											
Nagpur	279,241	190	35.4		24			61	13	17	99
Nagpur Civil Station	77,683	25	16.7		3			9	2	10	1
Wardha †											
Chanda	40,537	26	32.1					7			7
Jubbulpore	162,970	107	34.1	19				24	7	11	98
Saugor †											
Damoh	30,639	21	35.6					7	3	2	12
Khandwa	40,944	18	22.9					11			19
Burhanpur	60,270	91	69.9		1			31	3	4	37
Raipur	74,915	27	18.7					5	3	1	9
Bilaspur	41,311	27	34.0		1			4	3		18
Amravati †											
Ellichpur †											
Yeotmal †											
Akola	72,020	54	39.0					17	9	6	46
Hinganghat †											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>880,530</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>			<b>176</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>Bombay Presidency</b>											
Bombay	1,697,983	984	30.2	3	1			18	58	190	805
Jalgaon	157,659	27	40.2					9	4	22	
Amalner	41,783	15	18.7					3		2	8
Bhusawal	41,647	29	36.2					4			13
Dhulia	61,958	42	35.3					13	2	2	24
Nasik	66,592	52	47.8					7	4	6	39
Malegaon	39,516	31	40.8					11	1		13
Bandra	91,169	57	32.6					4		8	32
Kurla	44,613	22	25.2					3	2	2	17
Kalyan †											
Surat	217,386	123	29.4					31	5	16	94
Broach	69,446	40	29.8					25		2	35
Nadiad	54,065	30	28.9					21		1	29
Ahmedabad	769,405	141	39.7		2			62	8	90	322
Poona City	295,225	173	30.5					38	12	29	148
Sholapur †											
Pandharpur	35,780	15	21.7					5	10	10	37
Barsi	39,418	27	35.6					8	1	4	41
Ahmednagar	61,983	60	50.3					3	4	6	27
Bijapur	54,907	50	47.4					3			14
Belgaum	71,081	109	79.3	1	1	2		4	3	6	44
Dharwar	52,482	21	20.8					1			5
Hubli	103,124	59	29.8					8		2	26
Gadag-Betageri	62,889	24	19.9					12		4	40
Godhra	46,343	19	21.3					6		1	10
Satara	38,089	28	38.2		1			1		1	7
Parle Andheri	51,850	20	20.1	5				6	3	3	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,156,328</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>302</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>1,878</b>

† Figures not available

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Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns with a population of over 30,000 in the provinces of India and some of the Indian States for the week ending the 26th July 1947—contd.

Name of town	Mid-year estimated population (1947)	Births	Birth rate (annual)*	Deaths from :—								Total deaths (all causes)	Death rate (annual)*
				Cholera	Smallpox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases				
<i>Madras Presidency</i>													
Vizagapatam . . . . .	78,438	59	89·1	..	..	..	5	16	4	45	29·8		
Vizianagram . . . . .	58,214	66	61·1	..	..	..	5	7	3	45	41·6		
Cocanada . . . . .	80,980	47	30·2	..	..	..	6	8	1	40	25·7		
Rajahmundry . . . . .	81,556	117	74·6	1	..	..	17	7	5	67	42·7		
Ellore . . . . .	69,711	81	38·0	..	..	..	..	6	8	45	38·6		
Bezwada . . . . .	102,498	92	46·7	..	..	..	3	5	9	48	24·4		
Masulipatam . . . . .	60,552	75	64·4	..	..	..	4	3	3	31	26·6		
Guntur . . . . .	95,285	119	65·0	..	..	..	4	7	6	47	25·7		
Tenali . . . . .	44,477	54	43·1	..	..	..	3	1	1	16	18·7		
Nellore . . . . .	62,914	47	38·8	..	..	..	7	2	4	43	35·5		
Madras . . . . .	968,373	839	50·4	..	..	..	30	80	185	553	29·7		
Conjeeveram . . . . .	80,575	77	49·7	..	..	..	2	9	8	57	36·8		
Cuddalore . . . . .	61,632	52	48·9	..	..	..	2	3	2	15	12·7		
Trichinopoly . . . . .	170,156	83	25·4	..	..	..	2	8	13	56	17·1		
Tanjore . . . . .	69,849	88	61·3	..	..	..	1	3	13	40	29·8		
Kumbakonam . . . . .	69,978	98	69·1	..	..	..	1	3	1	34	25·3		
Negapatam . . . . .	55,730	51	47·6	..	..	..	1	4	4	36	38·6		
Mayavaram . . . . .	38,164	31	48·6	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	15·7		
Madura . . . . .	275,825	308	57·2	..	..	..	13	16	54	179	33·5		
Dindigul . . . . .	64,298	47	38·0	..	..	..	2	4	4	26	21·0		
Virudhunagar . . . . .	35,496	38	48·3	..	..	..	1	4	6	20	29·3		
Palam Cottah . . . . .	32,905	26	41·1	..	..	..	..	2	4	11	17·4		
Srirangam . . . . .	36,078	31	44·7	..	..	..	1	5	2	15	21·6		
Rajapalayam . . . . .	51,102	69	70·2	..	..	..	1	3	9	26	26·5		
Tuticorin . . . . .	85,253	70	42·7	..	..	..	..	4	12	36	21·9		
Tinnevelly . . . . .	62,956	49	40·5	..	..	..	..	11	10	32	31·4		
Vellore . . . . .	80,620	91	58·8	..	..	..	..	11	6	46	29·7		
Tiruvannamalai . . . . .	37,284	26	36·3	..	..	..	..	2	2	12	16·7		
Guddiyattam . . . . .	37,725	43	59·2	..	..	..	3	5	1	17	23·4		
Vaniyambadi . . . . .	36,563	16	22·7	..	..	..	2	4	4	14	19·9		
Salem . . . . .	147,132	132	46·6	..	..	..	..	1	13	52	18·4		
Coimbatore . . . . .	152,610	117	39·8	..	..	1	2	12	15	74	25·2		
Erode . . . . .	43,163	38	45·8	..	..	..	1	1	2	17	20·5		
Tiruppur . . . . .	42,624	51	62·2	..	..	..	1	3	2	22	26·8		
Kurnool . . . . .	51,845	43	43·4	..	..	..	1	2	5	19	19·2		
Bellary . . . . .	61,581	35	29·6	..	..	..	2	11	28	59	49·8		
Adoni . . . . .	35,304	39	57·4	..	..	..	1	2	7	22	32·4		
Mangalore . . . . .	90,132	115	66·8	..	..	..	4	4	12	56	32·3		
Calicut . . . . .	143,503	190	68·8	..	..	..	6	7	8	68	24·6		
Palghat . . . . .	59,023	68	59·9	..	..	..	5	4	5	37	32·6		
Cannanore . . . . .	34,919	35	52·1	..	..	..	1	2	2	15	22·3		
Tellicherry . . . . .	40,103	32	41·5	..	..	..	..	..	5	27	35·0		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,979,146</b>	<b>3,835</b>	<b>50·1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>27·9</b>		

*Assam*

Shillong . . . . .	45,576	18	20·5	—	..	..	2	..	3	9	10·3	
Gauhati . . . . .	34,538	13	16·7	..	..	..	1	..	3	7	10·5	
Sylhet . . . . .	32,865	15	24·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4·8	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112,479</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>21·3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8·8</b>	

*Ajmer-Merwara*

Ajmer . . . . .	164,820	154	48·6	—	..	..	8	4	36	67	21·1	
Beawar . . . . .	42,027	35	42·8	—	1	—	9	..	3	23	28·6	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>206,847</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>47·5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>22·6</b>	

Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases, in towns with a population of over 30,000, in the provinces of India and some of the Indian States for the week ending the 26th July 1947—*contd.*

Name of town	Mid-year estimated population (1947)	Births	Birth rate (annual*)	Deaths from :—							Total deaths (all causes)	Death rate (annual*)
				Cholera	Smallpox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and diarrhoeas	Respiratory diseases			

## B.—INDIAN STATES

*Cochin State*

Mattancheri . . . . .	62,023	48	40·2	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	8·
Ernakulam . . . . .	53,219	11	10·7	..	..	..	6	4	3	26	25·
Trichur . . . . .	65,043	42	33·6	..	..	..	2	3	1	10	8·

*Porbandar State**For w/e the 25th July 1947*

Porbandar . . . . .	58,063	29	26·0	..	1	..	9	2	1	31	27·
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*Mysore State*

Bangalore City . . . . .	296,454	233	40·9	1	..	..	5	35	27	157	27·
Mysore City . . . . .	178,026	145	42·4	..	..	..	17	10	3	99	28·
Kolar Gold Fields . . . . .	164,740	144	45·5	..	..	..	1	8	10	51	16·1

*Jaipur State*

Jaipur City . . . . .	102,280	82	22·4	..	..	..	18	7	4	96	25·9
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*Jodhpur State**For w/e the 29th July 1947*

Jodhpur City . . . . .	147,178	64	20·8	..	..	..	34	1	0	41	14·8
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*Patiala State*

Patiala City . . . . .	79,173	89	58·5	..	..	..	24	..	3	37	24·3
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*Mevar State**For w/e the 26th July 1947*

Udaipur City . . . . .	68,344	22	16·7	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	4·6
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*Baroda State*

Baroda City . . . . .	175,625	138	40·9	..	..	..	40	1	5	70	20·7
Navsari City . . . . .	42,443	29	35·5	..	..	..	9	1	..	17	20·8
Patan City . . . . .	40,805	36	45·8	..	..	..	11	..	2	16	20·3

*Junagadh State**For w/e the 22nd July 1947*

Junagadh . . . . .	69,650	27	20·2	..	..	..	24	7	..	31	23·1
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*Cambay State*

Cambay City . . . . .	36,864	19	26·8	..	..	..	12	..	3	15	21·1
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*Nawanagar State*

Jamnagar City . . . . .	82,057	67	42·6	..	..	..	32	1	4	23	14·6
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Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in towns with a population of over 30,000 in the province of India and some of the Indian States for the week ending the 26th July, 1947—contd.

Name of town	Mid-year estimated population (1947)	Births	Birth rate (annual)*	Deaths from:—							Total deaths* (all causes)	Death rate (annual)†				
				Cholera	Smallpox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases							
<b>ARREAR RETURN</b>																
<i>For w/e the 12th July, 1947</i>																
<i>Madras Presidency</i>																
Vizagapatam . . . . .	78,438	52	34.5	..	..	..	4	..	3	25	16.8					
Vizianagram . . . . .	58,214	55	50.9	..	..	..	4	1	3	29	26.8					
Cocanada . . . . .	80,960	38	23.1	..	..	..	5	2	2	38	24.4					
Rajahmundry . . . . .	81,556	50	31.9	..	..	..	8	4	3	39	24.0					
Ellore . . . . .	69,711	42	31.3	..	..	..	1	4	21	15.7						
Bezwada . . . . .	102,498	85	43.1	..	..	..	2	2	5	20	10.2					
Masulipatam . . . . .	60,552	77	36.1	..	..	..	2	..	6	25	21.5					
Guntur . . . . .	95,265	99	54.0	..	..	..	3	2	2	41	22.4					
Tenali . . . . .	44,477	33	38.6	..	..	..	2	..	4	13	15.2					
Nellore . . . . .	62,914	55	45.5	..	..	..	4	7	3	41	33.0					
Madras . . . . .	968,373	820	44.0	..	..	..	61	72	145	555	29.8					
Conjeeveram . . . . .	80,575	72	46.5	..	..	..	..	5	7	42	27.1					
Ouddalore . . . . .	61,632	47	39.7	..	..	..	2	2	2	25	21.1					
Trichinopoly . . . . .	170,156	95	28.3	..	..	..	..	5	13	58	16.4					
Tanjore . . . . .	69,849	38	57.2	..	..	..	..	1	5	22	11.9					
Numbakonam . . . . .	69,978	77	29.9	..	..	..	..	4	4	16	36.4					
Negapatam . . . . .	55,730	32	47.0	..	..	..	3	1	6	39	29.8					
Mayavaram . . . . .	33,164	30	43.2	..	..	..	..	1	1	19	21.2					
Madura . . . . .	275,325	229	29.0	..	..	..	19	18	32	112	36.4					
Dindigul . . . . .	64,293	40	32.4	..	..	..	..	2	2	17	13.8					
Virudhunagar . . . . .	35,496	25	36.6	..	..	..	1	4	3	15	22.0					
Palam Cottah . . . . .	32,905	29	45.8	..	..	..	..	1	3	14	22.1					
Srivilliputtar . . . . .	36,073	27	38.9	..	..	..	..	3	1	15	21.6					
Rajapaleyam . . . . .	51,102	46	46.8	..	..	..	..	4	4	19	19.3					
Tuticorin . . . . .	85,253	57	34.8	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	24	14.6				
Tinnevelly . . . . .	62,956	48	39.6	..	..	..	..	3	2	28	28.1					
Vellore . . . . .	80,520	93	60.1	..	..	..	1	3	6	46	29.7					
Tiruvannamalai . . . . .	37,254	26	36.3	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	8.4					
Guddiyattam . . . . .	37,725	28	38.6	..	..	..	1	..	2	15	20.7					
Viniyambadi . . . . .	36,563	20	28.4	..	..	..	3	..	3	9	12.8					
Salem . . . . .	147,132	141	49.8	..	..	..	2	9	15	61	21.6					
Coimbatore . . . . .	152,610	120	40.9	..	..	..	..	17	10	66	22.5					
Erode . . . . .	43,163	41	49.4	..	..	..	1	2	..	17	20.6					
Tiruppur . . . . .	42,624	35	42.7	..	..	..	1	..	4	17	20.7					
Kurnool . . . . .	51,545	42	42.4	..	..	..	3	..	4	18	18.2					
Tellary . . . . .	61,581	46	38.8	..	..	..	..	2	5	24	18.1					
Adoni . . . . .	36,304	36	53.0	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	14.7					
Mangalore . . . . .	90,182	83	47.9	..	..	..	..	3	6	27	15.6					
Calicut . . . . .	143,508	151	54.7	..	..	..	4	..	16	87	24.3					
Palghat . . . . .	59,023	68	59.9	..	..	..	4	4	4	39	34.4					
Cannanore . . . . .	34,919	25	31.2	..	..	..	..	2	1	14	20.8					
Tellicherry . . . . .	40,103	38	49.3	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	16.9					
TOTAL . . . . .	3,979,146	3,289	43.0	..	..	..	142	190	355	1,761	28.0					
<i>Cochin State</i>																
<i>For w/e the 12th July, 1947.</i>																
Mattanchery . . . . .	62,623	45	37.7	..	..	..	4	1	1	16	13.4					
Ernakulam . . . . .	53,219	21	20.5	..	..	..	3	..	..	8	7.8					
Trichur . . . . .	65,043	46	36.8	..	..	..	1	2	1	12	9.6					
<i>Travancore State</i>																
<i>For w/e 12th July 1947.</i>																
Trivandrum City . . . . .	148,853	68	23.8	..	..	..	2	3	1	23	8.0					
Alleppey . . . . .	64,249	43	34.8	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	4.1					
Quilon . . . . .	59,479	60	52.5	..	..	..	1	1	..	11	9.6					
Nagercoil . . . . .	57,174	47	42.7	..	..	..	3	1	4	21	19.1					
Kottayam . . . . .	38,512	25	33.8	..	..	..	4	..	..	13	17.6					
<i>Central Provinces</i>																
Saugor . . . . .	58,437	44	39.2	..	..	..	24	11	2	37	32.9					
Damoh . . . . .	30,639	24	40.7	..	..	..	11	1	1	18	23.1					
<i>For w/e the 19th July, 1947</i>																
Chanda . . . . .	40,587	32	41.0	..	..	..	17	1	..	18	23.1					
Saugor . . . . .	58,437	44	39.2	..	..	..	22	4	2	28	24.9					
Damoh . . . . .	30,639	32	54.3	..	..	..	10	1	1	12	20.4					

## REMARKS

During the week ending the 26th July, 1947 in India (excluding East Punjab & West Bengal) and in the Indian States shown in this statement, the total number of deaths recorded in 148 towns having a population of 30,000 and over was 7,724. The mid-year estimated population of these towns was 16,907,530 and the death rate was 23.8 per thousand of the population. Births in the same towns numbered 12,255 giving a birth rate of 37.6 per thousand of the population. In India alone the corresponding birth and death rates were 38.0 and 24.1 per thousand of the population respectively.

(A) *India* :—The following towns in India returned a high death rate of 50 or over per thousand of the population.

Gaya (57.3); Barsi (54.1); Pandharpur (53.8), Benares (53.5) and Bellary (49.8).

The high death rates in Gaya & Benares were mainly due to the large number of deaths from fevers. In Benares there was a considerable number of deaths from respiratory diseases and dysentery and diarrhoea. In Barsi the largest number of deaths were recorded under fevers. In Pandharpur respiratory diseases, and dysentery and diarrhoea accounted a great proportion of total deaths. In Bellary the high death rate was mainly due to deaths from respiratory diseases.

In 131 towns in India there were 86 deaths from Cholera 46 deaths from smallpox and 3 deaths from plague. Of the deaths from cholera Jubbulpore recorded 19; Mirzapur Bindhachal 11; Benares 7; Jamalpur 6; Parle Andheri & Gaya and Bhagalpur 4 each; Dehra Dun, Jaunpur, Arra Cuttack and Bombay 3 each; Lucknow, Cawnpore, Patna and Ranchi 2 each; Allahabad, Ghazipur, Balrampur, Dindpur Nizamat, Darbhanga, Belgaum, Rajahmundry one each. Of the deaths from smallpox Nagpur recorded 24; Sambhal Delhi City and Nagpur Civil Station 3 each; Ahmedabad Moradabod, Gorakhpur, Muzaffarnagar, Purulia, Burhanpur Bilaspur, Bombay, Belgaum, Satara and Beawar one each. Of the deaths from plague Belgaum recorded 2 and Coimbatore one.

(B) *Indian States* :—Amongst the Indian States shown in this statement there was no town which had a high death rate of 50 or over per thousand of the population.

In 17 towns of the Indian States there was only one death from smallpox recorded in Porbandar. Cholera and plague were absent during the week.

NEW DELHI 3 (INDIA);

*The 25th August, 1947.*

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,  
Director General of Health Services  
Government of India

**Statement showing approximate Railway Receipts and Expenditure in India and England for the month of May  
1947**

(For Indian Government Railways)

(Figures in lakhs)

	1	For the month		To end of the month		Approximate Accounts, 1946-47	Whole year Budget Estimates, 1947-48
		1946	1947	1946	1947		
		2	3	4	5		
<b>I.—TRAFFIC RECEIPTS—</b>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Coaching Earnings . . . . .	9,09	8,39	17,43	16,88	99,18	87,38	
(2) Goods Earnings . . . . .	8,02	8,36	17,25	16,47	97,82	1,01,50	
(3) Miscellaneous . . . . .	37	28	69	58	5,39	3,75	
(4) Suspense . . . . .	—79	—1,18	—1,37	—2,38	—53	2	
Total Receipts . . . . .	17,20	15,88	34,00	31,55	2,01,86	1,92,65	
<b>Less—Receipts of Worked Lines . . . . .</b>	36	30	67	61	3,96	3,81	
<b>Receipts of Indian Government Railways . . . . .</b>	16,93	15,58	33,33	30,94	1,97,90	1,88,84	
<b>II.—EXPENDITURE—</b>							
<b>Working Expenses (including Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund)—</b>							
(1) Administration . . . . .	1,49	1,35	2,79	2,73		17,72	
(2) Repairs and Maintenance . . . . .	2,85	2,42	5,04	4,83		40,16	
(3) Operating Staff . . . . .	2,20	1,78	3,89	3,69		22,08	
(4) Operation (Fuel) . . . . .	1,55	1,26	2,59	2,65		1,59,67	22,38
(5) Operation—Other than Staff and Fuel . . . . .	61	51	1,03	95		7,94	
(6) Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,97	2,48	3,70	4,75		24,73	
(7) Suspense . . . . .	42	78	1,63	1,64	57	—18	
(8) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund . . . . .	1,10	1,29	2,20	2,56	13,21	15,34	
Total Working Expenses . . . . .	12,19	11,87	22,87	23,80	1,73,45	1,60,73	
<b>Less—Working Expenses on Indian Government Railway lines . . . . .</b>	20	16	37	34	2,45	2,17	
<b>Net Working Expenses of Indian Government Railways . . . . .</b>	11,99	11,71	22,50	23,46	1,71,00	1,48,56	
<b>III.—NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS . . . . .</b>	4,94	3,87	10,83	7,48	26,90	40,28	
<b>IV.—MISCELLANEOUS—</b>							
(a) Receipts . . . . .	1	...	1	...	4,69	4,32	
(b) Total Miscellaneous Expenditure including rebate, etc. . . . .	8	1	15	21	1,55	1,37	
Net Miscellaneous Receipts . . . . .	—7	—11	—14	—21	3,14	2,95	
<b>V.—NET RAILWAY REVENUE . . . . . (Indian Government Railways)</b>	4,87	3,76	10,69	7,27	30,04	43,23	
<b>VI.—INTEREST CHARGES . . . . .</b>	2,21	2,21	4,42	4,42	26,51	26,58	
<b>vII.—PROFIT . . . . .</b>	..	..	..	..	8,53	16,65	

H. L. BISWAS,

for Secretary, Railway Board

New Delhi, the 27th August, 1947.

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